THE STORY OF A DYNAMITE PLOTTER. PLANS ABRANGED IN NEW-YORK TO DESTROY BUILD" INGS IN LONDON-TALKS WITH LOCAL LEADERS -ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE TIMES BUILDING.

Norman, whose real name is Lynch, having turned informer, testified in London yesterday regarding his fellow-conspirators and the New-York societies of which they were the agents. His revelations regarding these clubs were full. He was sent to London by Gallagher, who lived in Greenpoint; and the conspirators were making their arrangements to blow up public buildings when they were arrested. Talks with Irishmen in this city regarding Lynch's statements are given. An attempt was made yesterday to blow up The London Times building. The trial of Timothy Kelly for the Phoenix Park murders was begun in Dublin.

NORMAN TURNS INFORMER. HE TELLS A STRANGE STORY OF A SOCIETY IN

NEW-YORK WHICH SENT HIM TO LONDON TO BLOW UP BUILDINGS.

London, April 19,-Norman, Dalton, Wilson, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Curtin, Ansburgh and Whitehead, the eight men arrested on charges of being concerned in a dynamite conspiracy, were again brought up in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. It was noticed as a significant fact that Norman was conveyed to the court-room by a detective separately from the other prisoners. Whitehead, who was brought here from Birmingham for trial, protested against handenfts being placed on his wrists. He declared that the entrance to the court-room was the "Gates of Hell."

When the prisoners were arraigned in court it was announced that Norman had turned informer. The rest of the prisoners, including Bernard Gallagher and Whitehead, were formally charged with treason-felony. Mr. Poland, in opening the case for the Crown, said that he had a quantity of fresh evidence against the prisoners which would be furnished at the proper time. Mr. Poland said that Norman, whose real name was Lynch, would give definite evidence of the existence of a treasonable conspiracy. He would also testify that Dr. Gallagher arrived in London from America on March 26 accompanied by his brother, who passed under the name of Campbell, and another man, probably Ansburgh. Lynch would show that as soon as Dr. Gallagher arrived here he telegraphed to Whitehead at Birmingham. Doubtless all those who came from America had been in communication with Gallagher. Each of them had a definite part to play in the destruction of public buildings.

THE EMERALD AND OTHER NEW-YORK CLUBS. Norman, on being called to the stand, testified that his real name was William Joseph Lynch, and that he was born of Irish parents in the State of New-York. Lynch testified that in October last while he was working at a coach-builder's in Brooklyn, a shop-mate named Daniel O'Connor induced him to join a secret seciety, which was a branch of a Fenian organization, the divisions of which were called Emerald Clubs. O'Connor took him to Odd Fellows' Hall in New-York, and in an ante-room told him that the object of the society was to free Ireland by force alone. Lynch, on joining the society, took an oath to stand by its watchword, to obey his superior officers, and to observe the laws of the brotherhood. The members were known by numbers and not by their names. The name of the presiding officer was Thomas Burns. Lynch said he attended the called meetings of the club twice each month. He did not know O'Donovan Rossa personally, but heard that he had been to the club room. He was always spoken of there as "the old man. He knew besides O'Connor, two members of the club, both named Sullivan. Lynch said the hall in which he was sworn in was in a building at Second-st, and the Bowery. The number of the treasurer of the club was 82, that of the secretary was 13. The password for admission to the meetings was "Providence." There were other asso ciated clubs in New-York, such as the Sarsfield, the rooms of which were in Thirty-second-st., the Owen Roe, and the Thomas Davis, which met in Military Hall : the Emmet, having rooms in Eighthave., and the Davitt and Tom Moore clubs, of the meeting places of which he was ignorant. The persons who arranged the clubs were known as district members. Their names were not known to each other. When a member was wanted to go on a mission the president read out his number and told him to send him (the president) his address. SENT TO LONDON BY DR. GALLAGHER, OF GREEN-

POINT. On March 7, Burns handed the witness a letter addressed to Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Manhattanave., Greenpoint, Long Island, opposite New-York. When he took the letter to Dr. Gallagher, the latter read it and said, "You are wanted to go to London. You will know what for when you get there.' The following day he (Lynch) quitted work without giving his employer notice and saw Gallagher who gave him \$50 and told him to buy a steerage ticket by the steamer Spain under the name of Norman. After he had done so he showed the ticket to Burns, who said "The old man will see you righted for that." Gallagher subsequently gave him \$100 and told him to go to London and inquire at the American Exchange for a letter addressed to him. He endeavored to excuse himself from undertaking the London mission, saying that he bad a mother and sister to maintain, but Gallagher replied, "You will only be absent two months and your mother will be seen to in the mean while." Gallagher gave him a small box to take to England. He examined this on board the steamer and found that it contained a spring which worked by pressure. He was somewhat alarmed at this discovery and threw the box and contents into the sea.

TALKING ABOUT THE WORK IN HAND. was to take a letter he had written to Gallagher to Bowles's Exchange to inform the latter of his arrival and where he could be found. He saw Gallagher on March 27 or 28, and walked with him past the scene of the recent explosion in the Government offices at Westminster. He asked, "Is that what we are going to do?" Gallagher replied, "Yes; and it won't be child's play, either." They passed half way over Westminster Bridge, when Gallagher, who had been viewing the Houses of Parliament, remarked: "They will make a great crash when they come down."

Gailagher here jumped to his feet and shouted: "You infamous liar!"

The witness continued: Returning they passed Scotland yard, and Gallagher said:
"That is the headquarters of detectives. It will come down too," Gallagher said he was staying at the Charing Cross Hotel and gave the witness £7, saying, "Don't run short; the old man

GOING TO BIRMINGHAM FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE. On April 2 Gallagher told the witness that he wanted him to go to Ledsam-st., Birmingham, and inquire for Whitehead and tell him that he (Lynch) had been sent for material. He had never heard of Whitehead before. He Birmingham that morning. Befere going Gallagher gave him £5 with which to buy a respectable trunk to keep the stuff in. He went to Whitehead's factory where he saw Whitehead and a boy, [The boy was here put in the witness-box and identified by Lynch]. Lynch said that Whitehead put him in the way of procuring Indian rubber bags in which to carry the nitro-glycarine. The witness confirmed all the evidence given hearing last Thursday as to Gallagher's The witness said that when Wnitchead was loading sitro-glycerine into the rubber bags he told him

that a man that same morning had taken sixty pounds of the liquid. He asked Whitehead what the liquid was, and was informed that he would soon know.

Whitehead here shouted from the dock: "You lie, you traitor!"

The witness said that i Gallagher met him in London when he returned from Birmingham with the nitro-glycerine. He had never seen any of the prisoners before, except Gallagher and Whitehead. Both of these men had spoken of sending another man to London, but they did not mention any name.

THE WITNESS FAINTS IN THE COURT-ROOM The examination was adjourned until to-morrow. The witness spoke in a weak and indistinct voice and at one point of his evidence he appeared as if about to faint. At the conclusion of his testimony, while the depositions were being read, he did faint and had to be removed from the court-room. Some of the reports of his testimony give the name of the coach-builder for whom he worked in Brooklyn as Merritt, and others as Bennett.

BERNARD GALLAGHER'S STATEMENT. Bernard Gallagher has made a statement to the effect that he is a native of Scotland and returned there from America to work as an iron moulder. His brother, Dr. Gallagher, paid his passage, but he was ignorant of the doctor's business. Bernard says he is not a Fenian or a member of any secret

society. He declares that he was in Sing Sing, New-York, at the time the explosion in Glasgow, with causing which he is charged, occurred. ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE TIMES OFFICE. LONDON, April 19 .- A box containing powder was found to-day in the rear of The Times office. A train had been laid for the purpose, it is supposed, of effecting an explosion at a convenient moment. It was at first reported that a fuse was attached to the box and that it was burning when the discovery

THE INQUIRY REGARDING TYNAN. LONDON, April 19 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, asked Sir Herbert Maxwell not to press his question as to whether Peter Tynan ("Number One") was in New-York and whether his extradition would be demanded, as it might be prejudicial to

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDER TRIALS.

DUBLIN, April 19 .- Timothy Kelly, another of the men charged with participating in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, was placed on trial this morning. Messrs. Sullivan and McInerney were appointed by the Court to conduct the defense of the prisoner, Judge O'Brien having complied with the request of Dr. Webb and Mr. Adams to be relieved from further duty in defending the accused men. A jury was then sworn in. One of the members is a Parnellite. It is confidently expected that the jury will fail to agree on

The evidence of the witnesses for the Crown was nostly a repetition of that given in the cases of Joseph Brady and Daniel Curley. James Carey testified that the conspirators had resolved to murder Coionel Hillier and Mr. Burke in consequence of an article that appeared in The Freeman's Journal referring to the desirability of a thorough change of officials at Dublin Castle, which had become an Augean stable. This same statement was made by Carey at the preliminary examination of the prisoners, and was then declared by The Freeman's Journal to be due to the fact that E. Dwyer Gray,

the owner of that paper, when chairman of a municipal committee, had charged Carey, who was a town councilior, with conspiracy.

It is stated that Eugene Kingston, who was arrested in Liverpool yesterday on suspicion of having been connected with the Phoenis Park murders and was trought to Dublin, was for some time the head of the Inner Circle of the Invincibles.

MR. INGERSOLL'S OPINION OF BRADY'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the Star Route argument to-day Mr. Ingersoil referred in scathing terms to the Brady trial in Ireland, In that trial, he said, the defendant had been found guilty, had been sentenced, his motion for a new trial had been overruled, and all of this without a recess of the court. Such a trial was a scandal. It was scandalous that a masshould be sentenced to be hanged without the least consideration. The world felt that it was the work of a mob, and none the less a mob because it was in the form of a criminal court.

"MR. Rossa will be pleased to talk with you."

O'Denovan was sengaged when the reporter that this had been a tom often do money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to mform the reporter that this had been are the took great pains to mform the reporter that this had been are to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to mform the reporter that this had been are to morning a roll of money. He took great pains to mform the reporter that this had been are to morning a roll of m in the form of a criminal court.

TALKS WITH IRISHMEN IN THIS CITY. TALKS WITH PATRICK FORD AND MR. BRENNAN, SECRETARY OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE-

THE EMERALD CLUB AND OTHER SOCIETIES. Patrick Ford, editor of The Irish World, had not ceived any tidings of the revelations made in London by Norman, alias Lynch, when a TRIBUNE reporter called on him last night. He listened to the story with evident interest, and immediately led the way to his library, where he and some friends had been chatting together. There were there besides Mr. Ford and his brother, Patrick Egan, who had just arrived from Waterbury ; P. J. Sheridan, and Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Irish National League, who had just arrived in the steamship Vincenzo Florio from Palermo. "Very well," said Mr. Egan, after he had perused Lynch's evidence. "while England engages herself in stamping out political life in Ireland, she must expect such developments generally, both at home and abroad, as we have just now seen in the dis-

"As for the details given by Lynch," said Sheridan, "all he says is that he was imitiated into an organization at a store in the Bowery. What the organization is we do not know. His story may or may not be true. We have no means of telling. Still, I imagine the intensity of public feeling will be increased by the knowledge that many organizations exist, where they originally believed that only one or two existed. For I consider that such developments as these are conclusive proof that the intensity of Irish feeling regarding English government in Ireland is general among the whole people."

"Will this intensify English feeling against American sympathy for Ireland ?"

"I consider not, for the reason that that feeling has reached as high a pitch in England as it ever

The reporter then turned to Mr. Brennan and asked him if he would express his views on the subject. Mr. Brennan is a tall, powerful-looking man, standing over six feet, and about thirty years of age. He was secretary of the Irish Land League while Egan was treasurer, and on the submersion of that orgamzation into the Irish National League, he was elected secretary of the latter, with Messrs. Healy

and Harrington. "That man," said Mr. Egan to the reporter, as he motioned to Brennan, "is the one who with Michael Davitt formed the Land League movement in England. Since its foundation he has been one of its most active members and officers, and has been many times in an English

prison on account of his patriotism." MR. BRENNAN ON THE DYNAMITE POLICY. "Of course," said Mr. Brennan, "I cannot tell anything about the present conspiracy, not having soen a newspaper for three weeks. But generally on the subject of dynamite, I do not think that it could further the cause of any party. I hold that no good can come out of it. At the same time, the English Government is quite capable of looking after its own affairs, and I do not feel called upon at all to denounce those who not feet called upon at all to denounce those who do believe in dynamite. You may rest assured that their party has no connection in the slightest degree with the Land League, nor do I think the cause of the Land League is advanced by it. I do not hink that any good cause can be advanced by the advocacy of such methods. At the same time, as long as outrages are perpetrated in the name of the law upon the people of Ireland, we must, taking human nature as it is, and human endurance as being limited, be prepared to find reprisals following! However, I would never take part in

such a movement as a dynamite movement myself, and what I would not take part in I should certainly not advocate for others."

"And what do you think about Lynch's disclosures, Mr. Ford ?" said the reporter, turning to the editor of The Irish American.

"On general principles, I should judge that Lynch is lying."

THE DYNAMITE POLICY NOT TO BE DISCUSSED.

"You know," Mr. Egan said, "that the Land League will meet on next Wednesday. Some exception, you tell me, will be taken by the Parnell Land League, of this city, to the proposition that will be made to adjourn the Land League sine die. Still, all whom I have met in the West are in favor of this being done."

"But for what purpose ?" "For the purpose of amalgamating next day at the convention with the new organization that is then to be formed. The delegates who will attend next day from all parts of America intend to form a new society which will not only embrace the old Land League, but every Irish organization in America. As soon as this is done, a new executive will be elected under whose guidance the vast organization of united Irish-Americans will be brought into complete harmony with the new organization that has been formed in Ireland to take the place of the old Land League there. This is why, although we were most anxious that Parnell should be present, it is not absolutely necessary. The work to be done must be done at once, and can be done without his presence. Nor could we have put off the Convention till the autumn, even if Parnell had requested it earlier than he did. The Irish National League, of which Mr. Brennan is secretary, is just starting in the old land, and it is requisite that the one in America should start with it."

"And what, after its formation and the election of officers will he the first resolutions offered?" then to be formed. The delegates who will attend

"And what, after its formation and the election of officers, will be the first resolutions offered?"

"The first programme presented by the new organization will be the obtaining of self-government for Ireland."

"Will the moderate men and the dynamite men clash here?"

"I have mathematically the self-government for the self-government for

clash here I"

"I have met, in my Western tour, every shade of Irish sentiment and I state distinctly that the two sections will not clash. The most advanced physical force men have signified their intention, in order not to compromise the party at home, of not bringing dynamite into the discussion at all. My experience is that the physical force part is Land League, too, and that its members do not desire to carry their ideas as radicals into the Convention, and this is on account of the constitutional party at home. So that, although he is absent, Parneil's spirit will still control the Convention."

trol the Convention."

"Are the two divisions of the party as alive in the West as in the East?"

"Insh feeling in the West is very much strenger than in the Eastern States, although on account of the situation of Philadelphia the Eastern element will be more strongly represented at the Convention. But the party in the West is entirely unanimous. I have mot no sectional differences or parties whatever in the West, and the representation from that quarter will be very large indeed."

"Where have you met Irishmen chiefly in your recent tour!"

"In Buffalo, Rochester and Chicago."

recent tour!"

"In Buffalo, Rochester and Chicago."

"It is stated that you intend to make your stay in America permanent?"

"The first I saw of that was in dispatches from the London papers. It is not true. I intend to return to Ireland as soon as I have visited the far Western cities I originally intended to visit. I leave New-York for the Convention on Monday. I think it probable the convention will last three days.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA ON THE SITUATION.

Patrick Kindly, correspondent of The United Irishman, sat carefully guarding the entrance to the sanctum of his editor-in-chief when a TRIBUNE reporter visited it. "Mr. Rossa is in," said the corespondent, and then disappeared into the inner office. He soon returned with the message, 'Mr. Rossa will be pleased to talk with you."

British Government will revoke its decree of banishment against me and will insure my personal safety, and pay, of course, my expenses, to go to London and face Lynch or any other of the d—d inform-

What do you know of the Emerald Club ?" "What do you know of the Emerald Club?"

"I know that such a club existed, but nothing of the objects of the organization. I don't belong to it, never have, and know nobody that is identified with it prominently. I tell you we are waking people up in London to a realization of their personal danger. I got a letter to-day from one John Markham, purporting to be 'Chief of the Bronze,' whatever that may be, offering to raise from 1,000 to 10,000 men and place himself under my command to invade England. The blood of Irish martyrs is the seed of the Church, and as Irishmen and Catholics we propose, by fair or by foul means, to secure the liberty of our country. The English may arrest 100 men to-day, and to-morrow there will be 200 more worthy of arrest for the same offence."

During the conversation a member of the dynamite party, Daniel O'Shea, was present. When

mite party, Daniel O'Shea, was present. When asked by the reporter if he had any information to give, he replied that if he saw his name in print in connection with the affair, he would raise a h-l of

connection with the affair, he would raise a h—l of a row and surely get his revenge.

John Breslin, of The Irish Nation, denied all knowledge of Lynch, but said that he knew a Dr. Gallagher who lived at Greenpoint. He was unaware that the same man was abroad or of his being connected with the recent disturbances in England. He considered the atory of Lynch very improbable. He declined having any connection with the Emerald Club, and said that he had never heard of it until the reporter mentioned the name. The names of the reporter mentioned the name. The names of the prisoners arraigned with Lynch were not known to him.

THE QUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY MENTIONED. On the third story of the house at the northeast corner of the Bowery and Secondst, the Emerald Club has been holding weekly meetings on Tuesday evenings for three years. Previous to that time its meetthree years. Previous to that time its meetings were held in the Florence Building, at First-st, and Second-ave. The building in which the meetings are now held is used by a number of lodges of various secret societies, and the presence of the Emeralds among them has attracted no particular attention. Neither the agent, B. Sanders, of No. 151 Bowery, nor the janitor on the premises, had any knowledge of the persons who constituted the club. Before the room was taken, a man who was an Irishman janttor on the premises, had any knowledge of the persons who constituted the club. Before the room was taken, a man who was an Irishman called and examined it carefully, so the janttor said. He asked very particular questions as to the thickness of the partition walls, and whether by any possibility sounds could be heard through them. Being satisfied on these points, he said the room would do, and he paid one quarter's rent in advance. From that time to the present there has been no written fagreement between the agent and his tenants, but the rent has always been properly paid. The janitor, who is a German, said that he thought that there was an average attendance of about sixty persons at the meetings, and the members were very quiet during their seasions. We had no complaint to make of them except that they kept very late hours, their meetings nearly always extending beyond midnight. He did not know the name of one person connected with the organization, and he had noticed, as a remarkable fact, that never did he find a scrap of paper lying about the room after any of the meetings. The club had a private locked box, but with that exception the furniture used was common to all the societies that occupied the room.

Another visit was paid to the janitor last evening to ask if he had ever heard of I homas Burns as a member of the Emeraid Club, He deciared that he had not, but he added: "The secretary of the club, whose name I don't know, came here about half-past 6 to-night and said he wanted to get some books. He went up to the club-roem and in a short time returned, but I saw no books in his hand."

There is a liquor store on the ground floor of the building, the entrance to which is on the Bowery. The proprietor said that he knew nothing whatever There is a liquor store on the ground flear of the building, the entrance to which is on the Bowery. The proprietor said that he knew nothing whatever of the members of the Emeraid Club. It was very likely that they were in the habit of drinking at his place, but he had never made the acquaintance of any of them. The barksceper professed a like ignorance. Inquiries in the neighborhood likewise failed to click any inNEWS FROM ALBANY.

TOPICS IN BOTH HOUSES. ACTION ON BILLS RELATING TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN-OTHER MEASURES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 19 .- One of the worst of the nany bad bills of the New-York members of the Legislature was killed in the Senate to-day; Senator Fitzgerald's bill increasing the fees of the County Clerks of the State. Although the New-York Senators voted unantmously for the bill, the Senators from the interior of the State opposed it. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was carried-15

The Democrats are persistent in their attacks upon the contract labor system of the State prisons. To-day they sushed Senator Grady's bill "to provide for submitting to the electors of the State the proposition to abolish contract labor in the State prisons." Senators Pitts and Ellsworth, on the part of the Republicans, pointed out that this submission of the question to voters was an evasion of their duties by the Senators. Senator Pitts also argued that such a have no binding force on the Legislature. The contract system, he maintained, would be sustained by a large majority. Senator Grady acknowledged that it would be impossible to pass the Butts bill, passed by the Assembly yesterday. He, therefore, hoped his bill would be passed. The bill was nevertheless passed by a vote of 17 to 13. All the Democrats but Senator A. Lansing voted for the bill; and all of the Republicans but Senator McArthur voted against it.

The Senate passed to-day by a party vote-yeas 17, nays 13-the bill to empower the Governor to make appointments to offices before vacancies have occurred. The Assembly passed the bill allowing banks to foreclose and sell property on first mortgage bonds upon default of payment of interest or principal."

The Assembly at its session to-night debated Mr Schwarz's bill abolishing the present board of Dock Commissioners in New-York and making the department a single-headed commission. Mr. Roosevelt forcibly pointed out that the bill was an attempt in detail what the Tammany charter is intended to do by wholesale, namely, turn Republican officials out of office and put Democrats in. Mr. Bartlets, of Broome County, a Bourbon Democrat, said that he would gladly support any bill which deprived Republicans of office. General Spinola expressed his joy that Republicans would lose office if the measure should become a law. Despite the resistance of the Republicans the bill was finally ordered to a third

reading.

Senator Daly's bill to compel telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to put their wires underground in New-York before March 1, 1885 was next debated. There was a long fight over the question of exempting electric light and telephone companies from its provisions, but the Assembly dually adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

A committee of the New-York Aldermen has been

and telephone companies from its provisions, but the Assembly finally adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

A committees of the New-York Aldermen has been here to-day urging the members of the Legislature to pass the bill authorizing Coarroller Campbeil to lease part of Gansevoort Market to West Washington Market dealers. This bill was reported favorably this morning by the Assably Committee on Three-fifths and Two-thires bills. A report on a railroad bill might with as much propriety have been made by the Committee on Health. Properly it should have been referred to the Committee on Cities. Mr. DeWitt, of Uister, County, called attention to the remarkable circumstances under which the bill had been reported and moved that it should be referred to the Committee on Cities for farther consideration. General Spinola, however, successfully appealed to the Assembly to support the report of the Committee on Three-fifths bills.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably to-day M. C. Murphy's bill permitting the public school teachers of New-York to form a pension fund. Mr. Murphy presented a petition signed by 3,300 teachers in favor of the bill. The measure was then ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly this evening ordered to a third reading. The Assembly this evening ordered to a third reading for Calvin's bill for a survey of the State's detached lands in the Adfrondack Mountain region. The Senate after a long debate ordered to a third reading senator Koch's bill permitting the sale of pools on race tracks and killed the bill to deprive the Union Ferry Company of the Whitehall slip. The Assembly possed "Tim" campbeil's bill to equalite the salaries of the teachers of the public schools of New-York.

The Assembly Committee on Citles gave a hearing on New-York.

PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 19,-Apparently Governor Cleveland has no scruples about violating a custom of his predecessors. To-day he put into the hands Assemblyman Campbell several amendments of New-York and Brooklyn. The Governor stated to Mr. Campbell that his intention in writing the amendments was to make the new law far stricter in its requirements respecting the transfer of licenses and in other respects. After Mr. Campbell had stated to the Assembly that the bill was the work of the Governor it went flying through that body. Mr. Roosevelt vainly attempted to amend the bill further by putting in a provision requiring a higher license fee in New-York. done in order to follow the suggestion of the Police Commissioners of New-York to the effect that a higher price should be asked for licenses, with the idea of lessening the number of liquor shops. It was expected the bill providing for a higher license fee; but apparently the Police Commissioners' suggestion did not meet with his approval. The signature of the Governor to the bill is, of course, assured. There have been it stances of judges fining themselves for drunkenness, but never one of a Governor vetoing his own bill. The measare was passed by a vote of 68 to 38. The bill is given complete below. The portions within quotation marks

are the Governor's additions to the bill: SECTION 1. The Board of Commissioners of Excise in the cities of this State having a population of over 300, 000 inhabitants, shall, if all other requirements of the 000 inhabitants, shall, if all other requirements of the law have been compiled with, have the power to grant license to sell strong or spirituous liquors, ale, wine or beer, to be drank on the premises, "to be named in the application for such license," to any person or persons, whether they keep or propose to keep an inn, hotel or tavern. "Provided that no such license shall be granted unless the said Commissioners shall be satisfied upon examination that the applicant therefor is a person of good moral character, and that a license may properly be granted for such saic in the place proposed."

Sec. 2. Any such Board shall have at all times discretionary power to permit any person or persons to

that a license may properly be granted for such sails in the place proposed."

SEC 2. Any such Board shall have at all times discretionary power to permit any person or persons to whom a license may have been granted, in respect of any specified premises, to remove to any other place within jurisdiction of the same Board during the period covered by such license, and there to continue the conduct of business under such license in the same manner as if no removal had been made.—"Provided always that such discretionary powers shall not be exercised until and unless all the requirements of law to be observed upon the granting of an original license shall upon said application for removal be compiled with and fulfilled in every respect."

SEC 3. No person or persons having a licence under this act, nor any assistant, agent, employe, or servant of any such person or persons so licensed, shall be arrested for any alleged violation of any provision of any excise law by any peace officer or other person, unless a warrant therefor based on affidavit shall have first duly issued according to law, except and provided that in case of any violation of any provision of any excise law between the hour of 1 o'clock Sunday light, in presence of any officer or person authorized to make arrests for violation of law, such officer or person may forthwith and without warrant make arrest of the person or persons so violating any provision of any excise law his and without warrant make arrests for violation of law, such officer or person authorized to make arrests for violation of law provision of any excise law. Any officer or person authorized to make arrests for violation of law, such officer or person may forthwith and without warrant make arrest of the person or persons so violating any provision of any excise law. Any officer or person authorized to make arrests for violation of law may arrest without warrant any person, who in the pressure of such offices or other person authorized to make arrest, may be engaged in the sale of

MR. MCCALL APPOINTS HIS DEPUTY. ALBANY, April 19 .- Superintendent McCall, of the Insurance Department, has appointed M. A.

Shannon, of Buffalo as his deputy. Mr. Shannon is at present employed in a responsible position in the Controller's Office in Buffalo.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK. Springfield, Ill., April 19 .- The deadlock the Illinois House of Representives over the Bradwell-McNally contest is developing a peculiar condition of affairs. The Republicans can only muster a quorun by the vote of every party man. Rook, the recalcitant member, was present in the lobby yesterday, but deelined to enter the House. An attempt was made last night by certain Democratic members to induce Rook to leave the city. He was taken back to the city and followed about all night by watchers from both political parties. Book did not appear to-day and the Republi-cans are still unable to secure a quorum.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE STATE CONVENTION. TROY, N. Y., April 19 .- The Women's Suffrage State Convention this morning elected the following permanent officers: President, Lillie Devereux Blake; Vice-President at Large, Matilda Joslyn Gage Secretary, Helen M. Loder; Treasurer, Jennie McAdain Chairman of Executive Committee, Clara Neymann.

SEEKING REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

The XVth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 472 Eighth-ave. A committee of five was appointed to confer with other associations as to the best means for securing harmony in the Republican party in this city. The committee con-sisted of Judge John W. Little, Edmund C. Lee, Hosea Higgins, N. T. Page and Francis O'Belrne.

TWO REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 19 .- The centennial anniversary of the Revolutionary events that happened in this place and the surrounding country in 1783 was egun to-day. One hundred years ago to-day the proc amatton of the cessation of hostilities was made from he door of the new building, or Temple, and the people here to day joined heartily in celebrating the anniver cently issued, he said that it was a day to be halled with thanksgiving and general rejoicing by every American citizen, and he recommended that there be a general holiday. Accordingly buildings were covered with bunting, flags were raised on the pole at Washington's Head-quarters, the Armory and fire company houses. At noon salute of thirteen guns was fired at Washington's Headquarters. The Secretary of War telegraphed yesterday that he would have the West Point guns respond as they did 100 years ago from Fort Putnam, and to-day the shots were distinctly heard from West Point in re sponse to those fired here. Simultaneously with the cannonnading every church-bell in the city was rung. In the afternoon the Tenth Separate Company paraded through the streets and passed through the old Head quarters grounds, giving the venerable structure and the grave of Uzal Knapp, Washington's last life-guard,

the grave of Uzal Knapp, Washington's last life-guard, a marching salute.

In Fisakili the people celebrated the occasion with great enthusiasm. The place was decorated, bells were rung and cannons fired. Immense bonfires were lighted on North and South Beacons and on Sugar Loaf Mountain as to olden times. At night, also, the Tenth Separate Company gave a dinner at the United States Hotel. There were over one hundred persons present and addresses were made in response to patriotic toasts. Joel T. Headley, the historian and president of the Headquarters Trustees. John J. Monell, James G. Graham and Hervey Cook were among those who made appropriate addresses.

addresses.

On Sunday the celebration will be continued here in the Armory under the auspiess of the Tenth Separate Company. The religious services to be held will be participated in by all the cleraymen in the city.

BOSTON, April 19.—The 108th anniversary of the battle of Concord and Lexington was observed to-day in those towns by the firing of cannon, the display of flags, and the parade of the local military organizations.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

EL PASO, Col., April 19 .- A dispatch from the headquarters of General Crook, at Willeox, Ariz., says: General Crook, with 200 Apache scouts and one company of cavalry, will move into the mountains of Mexico next Sunday, and the Mexican troops will cooperate with him. Fears are entertained of a fight be tween the Apache scouts and the "rangers" from Tomb stone, who are reported to be on their way to attack the San Carlos Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 19.-In view of reported rest lessness among several of the Indian tribes, the War Department is making preparations to suppress any out-break that may occur. Seven hundred recults are already on their way to various regiments in the Depart-ment of the Columbia, New-Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.

Tecson, Ariz., April 19.—A dispatch from Hermoslilo.

Mexico, says: The detachment of troops, which followed
the Apaches from Southeast Ures had several running
fights with the Indians from Ures to Gnables,
and claimed to have killed nearly the whole band. After
losing the trail of the rest, some of the soldiers visited
Gambies, where a soldier, who was in the campaign last

ISOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19 .- The Southern Press Association to-day, went on an excursion to Lookout Mountain and there held a meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Patrick Walsh, The Augusta Chronicle; Vice-Presi Adolph S. Ochs, of The Chattanooga Times; Treasurer,

SERIOUS SETTLING OF A MINE.

ASHLAND, Penn., April 19.-Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the settling of the surface over one of the gangways of the Tunnel Colliery, which it was feared would cause a row of houses to sink which it was teach would cause to work of the fourses began to settle, and early tais morning disappeared entirely. The authorities had informed the occupants of the houses of their danger, and all removed some weeks ago. The remaining houses are being removed. The trouble was caused by the robbing of the pillars.

A MARSHAL KILLED BY OUTLAWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19 .- In the south ern portion of the Choctaw Nation yesterday morning, John S. Lenox, at the head of a band of outlaws, surprised United States Marshal D. H. Lyman, who was in charge of some prisoners, and killed him. The outlaws then set the prisoners free.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BRIDGEPORT, COND., April 19.—Mamie Ayres, age ten, of Falls Village, was burned to death at a bondre last evening.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State to-day rendered a decision in the case of the Medical College of Virginia, according to which the college remains under the same management as heretefore.

College remains under the same management as heretofore.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

BOSTON, April 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Star Newspaper Company, the paper was purchased by the Star Poolishing Company, with a capital of \$150,000.

H. C. Met'artney, the original founder of the paper, will act as manager for the new company.

UNDERGROUND WILDS.

UNDERGROUND WREES IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—In Select Conneil
lay, an ordinance was introduced authorizing the West
Union Telegraph Company to lay and maintain undergrous
wires, pieumatic tubes and cables under certain streets
the city. In Common Council a resolution was passed wh
has in view the laying of one conduit for the accommodat
of all underground wires.

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AMERICAN GLUCOSE MANUFACTURE.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Deeds transfering the property owned in this city by the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company, the American Grape Sugar Company and the Tamenish sugar Refining Company, also the property owned by Cheero I. Hamilin and others, to the American Glucose Company, have been nied with the County Cierc. This company is about to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—A dispatch from Reading says: Miss bora Heels, aged 17, died here to day of a rupture of a blood vessel. Two years ago a small tump appeared upon her right arm. It increased granually until receitly the arm was thirty-four inches in circumference near the shoulder. The enfargement of the bone caused the arteries to ourst, and homorrhage followed. The arm weighed forty pounds.

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING.

torty podnids.

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 19,—The lynchers of Bob" Crockitt, the Wytheville murderer, have warned Robert Moyers, his alleged accomplice, to leave the State by April 24. It is said that Crockitt confessed his crime before being hanged and implicated Moyers. The latter denies any complicity and publishes a card defying the lynchers.

complicity and publishes a card defying the lynchers.

A VREDIOT IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—In the United States
Court to-day the Government obtained judgment against F.

J. Herron, sarety on the cilical bond of General J. B. Steadman, Internal Revenue Collector for this district in 1807 and
1808, for \$100,000 with interest from the date of the judicial
demand. Steadman's shorting is placed at \$555,000.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SECTION SEVEN OF THE TARIFF LAW. SECRETARY FOLGER ASKED TO RECONSIDER A TREASURY RULING.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 19 .- As counsel for the United States Potters' Association, ex-Congressman Robeson made an important argument before Secretary Folger, to-day, in favor of the proposition that section 7-of the new Tariff law, repealing the duties on charges, commissions, etc., will not become operative until July 1, when the remainder of the law will go into effect. Some time ago a Treasury ruling was made to the effect that section 7 became operative immediately upon the approval of the law; but at that time the matter in all its bearings was not brought to the attention of Secretary Folger for his judicial consideration and decision. He listened attentively to Mr. Robeson's argument today and will further reconsider the subject.

The burden of Mr. Robeson's argument was that the Tariff law must be construed as a whole; that title thirty-three imposing new duties to take effect July 1 establishes a system, and that the rest of the act simply provides the machinery and method of collecting duties, and is supplementary to and dependent upon the primary and affirmative act which it was enacted to carry out. Mr. Robeson noted and dwelt upon the single exception found in section 12, which provides that the new duties on sugar shall take effect " on and after the first day of June, Anno Domini 1883"; and declared that the terms of this exception strengthened his position -that all other provisions affecting rates of duty will become operative on the date fixed by section 6-that is July 1, 1883.

Mr. Robeson also argued that sections 7 and 8 are substantially one provision, relating to identically the same subject matter: One repealing the provision which makes charges, commissions, etc., a part of the dutiable value of goods, and the other providing for the changes in method and machinery necessary to carry out that repeal.

Mr. Robeson maintained that if a mere technical construction is to be insisted upon then the words the following sections," used in section 6 must be held to cover all the following sections of the act, including section 7 and to limit everything to July 1. But he contended that no such narrow rule of construction is necessary. He said: "It is clear that the provisions of section 7 are to be construed as to the time

tion 7 are to be construed as to the time when they go into effect by the limitations fixed in section 6 for the operation of the system of which it is a part, and by the limitation fixed in section 8 for the operation of the changes deemed by the Legislature necessary to put the provisions of section 7 itself into operation."

In summing up Mr. Robeson argued that to hold that section 7 becomes operative before the sections which make the new system are substituted for the old system, would be a disorganizing, and not a harmonizing construction. It would not give to the new law the effect intended, while it would destroy the original effect of the old law, giving effect neither to the old legislative will nor to the new. The custom duties would be neither under the old system, nor the new, but under a new temporary system which was new, but under a new temporary system which was not intended either by the old legislation or by the

new.

He also dwelt upon the hardship of a decision, which is in the first instance against the Government, and which in the second place prevents an appeal to the courts on behalf of the industrial interests endangered by it.

THE HENRY STATUE UNVEILED. A GREAT CROWD WITNESSES THE CEREMONIES-REMARKS BY PRESIDENT PORTER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 19 .- An hour before the unveiling of the Henry statue this afternoon the lecture-room of the National Museum was comfortably filled with scientists, statesmen and politicians, heads of Government departments and bureaus and other notable people. In one group were Senators Sherman, Hawley, Harrison, Saulsbury, Groome, Morrill, Hill and McMillan, Representatives Tucker, Browne, Wait. Rosecrans. Pettibone and Cassoa, and ex-Representatives Robeson and Aldrich. S. S. Cox talked with everybody; said that he was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and had invited himself to be present and accepted the invitation; he declared that the Speakership contest does not trouble him "any more than the man in Chief Justice Watte, came in rather late and was immediately the centre of an animated group. The new Postmaster-General was kept very busy shaking hands and making new acquaintances. Secretary Folger, looking well except for a green shade over his right eye, received congratulations upon his recovery, and Secretaries Lincoln and Teller discussed the Apache question with becoming gravity. Secretary Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution; Superintendent Hillgard, of the Coast Survey, and Director Powell, of the Geological Survey-all members of the Academy-were ubiquitous and busy, as also was Professor Marsh, the new president of the Academy. There were real generals and colonels by the score, and a fair sprink ling of admirals and commodores, but no display of brass buttons or gold lace. Even Colonel Poe, of the Army, who was master of ceremontes, was in

plain clothes. Finally the hour arrived and a procession was formed, with Chief Justice Waite and President Noah Porter holding the right. The Marine Band struck up a march-" Transit of Venus"-as the line emerged from the Museum building. The way led through dense masses of people. The Goverament clerks had been given a hatf-holiday, and several thousand of them contributed to swell the crowds, which filled every square yard of space within sight of the statue, around which a platform had been built large enough to seat about 1,200

people. The statue stands about 100 yards from the northwest corner of the Institution, facing south, and is in full view from the street which separates the Smithsonian grounds from those of the Department of Agricul-ture and the Washington monument on the west. Statues of warriors and naval heroes adorn, or in

ture and the Washington monament on the west. Statues of warriors and naval heroes adorn, or in some cases distigure, many of the public squares and parks of the National Capital. Civic distinction and virtues have been commemorated only by the statues of Washington and Lincoln.

The achievements of science have never received such distinction in Washington until to-day. A brief sketch of Professor Henry's life printed on the back of the programme of to-day's ceremonies shows that he was first in many things. This little memoir says:

Henry was the first inventor (1828) of the "speed wond "magnet, capable of being actuated through a long conducting wire at great distances. He first devised and operated an electron magnetic telegraph, with a bell signal (1830-1831), at Abbary, through the circuit of a mile of copper wire. He first invented the electro-magnetic regime (1831), employing the first automatic commutator or pole-changer. He first discovered (1832) the selt-induction of an electrical current on passing through a long conductor. He first devised (1833) a compound telegraphic circuit by which the primary circuit, encebled by distant action, may control a local secondary circuit of great power. He first discovered (1838) the successive orders of electrical induction in a acries of closed circuits. He first discovered (1842) the oscillating character of an electrical discharge. He first showed by the thermo-galvanometer (1845) that the solar spots radiate less hear than the surrounding photosphere. He first established (through the agency of the Smit t. orian fastitution (1849) a system of simutaneous metoorological observations by telegraph, the reambox metoorological observations by telegraph, the reambox metoorological observations by telegraph, with the control of the smit the original policy. When the

"He first devised and operated an electro-magnetic telegraph," says the memoir. When the statue was unveiled to-day a telegraphic instrument clicked merrily near its base and flashed the intelligence over innumerable wires.

The ceremonies to-day consisted of music, including grand chorals by the singing societies of the District, prayer by Dr. Hodges, of Princeton College, an address, and the unveiling of the statue by Chief-Justice Waite and an oration by President Porter. Among the prominent persons present not hitherto mentioned were W. W. Corcoren, Robert C. Winthrop, ex-Secretary of State Blaine, George Baneroft, the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Japan and Turkey, and other members of the Dip Corps: Associate Justices Miller, Field, Bradley Harlan, Woods, Matthews, Gray and Blatchford,